March Air Force Base NPL/BRAC 1993

FFID: CA957212452700 Size: 6,545 acres

Mission: Maintain, repair, and refuel aircraft **HRS Score:** 31.94; placed on NPL in November 1989

IAG Status: Federal facility agreement signed in September 1990

Contaminants: VOCs, petroleum/oil/lubricants, and PCBs

Media Affected: Groundwater and soil

Funding to Date: \$136.5 million

Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$34.4 million (FY2021) Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY2001 Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for Non-BRAC Sites: FY2004

Five-Year Review Status: Under Way/Planned



Riverside, California

proposed RA. The estimated cost of completing environmental restoration at this installation has changed significantly because of regulatory issues.

Plan of Action

- · Continue field activities in support of the basewide RI/FS
- · Continue to submit all cleanup-associated work plans to the BCT for approval in FY01
- Obtain approval for the OU2 ROD in FY01
- Complete requirements for EPA OP&S approval in FY01
- Obtain OP&S approval for OU1 plume in FY01
- · Complete 5-year review as planned

Restoration Background

In July 1993, the BRAC Commission recommended that March Air Force Base undergo realignment. It was recommended that the installation serve as an Air Reserve base once realignment was completed. Base realignment occurred in April 1996.

Environmental studies at the installation began in FY84. A preliminary assessment and site inspection identified 28 sites, including three fire training areas, 7 inactive landfills, several underground storage tanks, an engine test cell (Site 18), sludge drying beds at a sewage treatment plant, and various spill sites. March is a joint-use base that uses both BRAC and Environmental Restoration Account funds to reach cleanup goals.

An engineering evaluation and cost analysis, a removal action, and a groundwater extraction and treatment system were completed to prevent off-base migration of contaminated groundwater. The installation also began a removal action for the Panero hydrant refueling system and treatment of contaminated soil. In FY91, sites were grouped into three operable units (OUs).

In FY94, generic remedies, including modified RCRA caps and stream modifications, were initiated at some landfill sites. Modified vapor extraction and recovery systems were used to clean up contaminants in soil and groundwater. The base technical review committee was converted to a Restoration Advisory Board. The installation also completed an environmental baseline survey.

In FY95, removal actions were conducted at five sites, and two landfills were closed. A soil vapor extraction pilot system was installed at Site 31 (solvent spill), and an air-sparging system was installed at Site 18. These systems were upgraded in FY98. A

Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 was signed in FY96. Remedial actions (RAs) involving construction of a dual-phase treatment system for groundwater and trichloroethene-contaminated soil began for Site 31 and the related groundwater plume at OU1. Six landfill sites on the western part of the base were cleaned up. Interim removal actions were completed at Site 25.

In FY97, interim remedial design began for a combined treatment facility for Sites 2, 8, and 27. An interim removal action at Site 30 was completed.

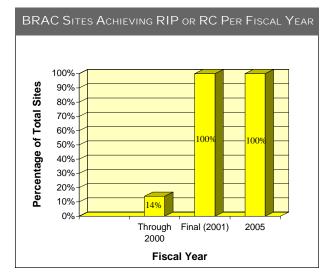
In FY98, the OU2 proposed plan was approved and the draft final ROD was sent for review. The Groundwater Technical Working Group established requirements for obtaining EPA approval on an Operating Properly and Successfully (OP&S) designation for the OU1 groundwater treatment facility. Source investigation was completed at Sites 2, 8, and 27.

In FY99, a memorandum of agreement (MOA) was signed between the Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and the Air Force Base Conversion Agency for transferring the majority of environmental responsibility.

FY00 Restoration Progress

In a new MOA, the AFRC outlined the division of environmental cleanup responsibilities. Field activities continued in support of the basewide remedial investigation and feasibility study. The installation continues to submit all cleanup-associated work plans to the BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) for approval.

Incomplete plume capture data continued to delay fulfillment of requirements for the EPA OP&S approval. The ROD for OU2 was not approved by regulators, due to a change in the



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